

30 NEW ROAD, HASLINGFIELD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER No. ECB 3410

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NGR: TL 4085 5249	Report No: 3610
District: S Cambs	Site Code: AS 1335
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No: 3950
Signed:	Date: August 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	30 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire		
<p><i>In late July-August 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 30 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4085 5249). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed demolition of existing house and outbuildings and construction of 15 dwellings (Planning ref. S/1901/09/F)</i></p> <p><i>The Scheduled Monument of Haslingfield Hall is located c.450m to the south-west of the site (SM 27107 and CHER 1005A). Extensive medieval settlement is indicated further to the south (MCB 16656, CHER 03943A, 11242). A Mesolithic tranchet axe was found c.400m to the west (CHER 04351) and an evaluation at 65 New Road c.300m to the south found fragments of Roman and medieval pottery in the top soil (CHER CB 15627).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed a total of 27 archaeological features, and the range of features comprises seven ditches, ten gullies, seven pits and three quarry pits. The principal phase identified was Late Iron Age, and these features were predominantly recorded in Trenches 1 – 3. Medieval (10th – 12th century) features were recorded in Trench 2 (Ditches F1066 and F1083, and Gully F1038 contained intrusive 10th – 12th century pottery). Trench 4 contained two undated gullies (F1005 & F1007) and a 15th – 17th century pit (F1029). Trench 5 also contained two undated gullies (F1062 and F1070), and a Late Iron Age Ditch (F1056). Within Trench 6 a series of large post-medieval quarry pits (F1025, F1029 and F1032) will have destroyed any earlier features. Residual sparse struck flint was recorded in several features</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	30 th July – 13 th August 2010		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	P3950	Site code	AS 1335
Type of project	An archaeological evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Disused farm yard and associated buildings		
Planned development	Demolition of existing buildings and construction of 15 new dwellings		
Main features (+dates)	Late Iron Age pits, gullies and ditches, post-medieval quarry pits.		
Significant finds (+dates)	Late Iron Age pottery and animal bone		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	South Cambs	Haslingfield
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER)		
Post code (if known)	CB23 1LR		
Area of site	c.0.54ha		
NGR	TL 4085 5249		
Height AOD (max/ min)	19.67/18.90m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Dan McConnell (CAPCA) Cambridgeshire County Council		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Gareth Barlow		
Funded by	Leach Homes		
Full title	30 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Barlow, G., & Thompson, P.		
Report no.	3610		
Date (of report)	August 2010		

30 NEW ROAD, HASLINGFIELD, CAMBRIDGESHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In late July-August 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 30 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4085 5249). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed demolition of existing house and outbuildings and construction of 15 dwellings (Planning ref. S/1901/09/F)

The Scheduled Monument of Haslingfield Hall is located c.450m to the south-west of the site (SM 27107 and CHER 1005A). Extensive medieval settlement is indicated further to the south (MCB 16656, CHER 03943A, 11242). A Mesolithic transept axe was found c.400m to the west (CHER 04351) and an evaluation at 65 New Road c.300m to the south found fragments of Roman and medieval pottery in the top soil (CHER CB 15627).

The evaluation revealed a total of 27 archaeological features, and the range of features comprises seven ditches, ten gullies, seven pits and three quarry pits. The principal phase identified was Late Iron Age, and these features were predominantly recorded in Trenches 1 – 3. Medieval (10th – 12th century) features were recorded in Trench 2 (Ditches F1066 and F1083, and Gully F1038 contained intrusive 10th – 12th century pottery). Trench 4 contained two undated gullies (F1005 & F1007) and a 15th – 17th century pit (F1029). Trench 5 also contained two undated gullies (F1062 and F1070), and a Late Iron Age Ditch (F1056). Within Trench 6 a series of large post-medieval quarry pits (F1025, F1029 and F1032) will have destroyed any earlier features. Residual sparse struck flint was recorded in several features

Within Trenches 1 – 3 the majority of features are dated to the Late Iron Age period. Pit F1036 (Tr.1) and Gully F1049 (Tr.3) are Late Iron Age, and some features were undated (Pits F1043 & F1045 (Tr.1), and Pit F1087 (Tr.2) and Gully F1089 (Tr.2)). Three parallel ditches, orientated NE/SW, were recorded in Trenches 1 and 3 (F1003, F1009 & F1011). Ditch F1009 may also have extended as far south as Trench 5, and was possibly re-cut. Ditch F1051 (Trs.2 & 3) was perpendicular. The ditches may represent field ditches, possibly a drove way orientated NE/SW. The quantity and size of some of the pottery sherds recovered are also suggestive of nearby settlement. This is further supported by Pits F1036 and F1064 (Tr.2) which contained much animal bone suggesting the disposal of food/butchery waste.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In late July-August 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at 30 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4085 5249; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Leach Homes and conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed demolition of the existing house and farm outbuildings and construction of 15 dwellings (South Cambs Planning ref. S/1901/09/F).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA) (Dan McConnell, dated 28/06/2010), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 29/06/2010), and approved by CAPCA. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (both revised 2008), the IfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation is also aimed to identify buried soils and area of previous ground disturbance on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994) the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment.

1.5 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our

knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs.1 & 2)

2.1 Haslingfield is situated 7km south-west of Cambridge. The site is at the northern end of the village, and comprises the dwelling of 30 New Road, with a farm yard and outbuildings to the rear. A further area of open land is present to the rear.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot finds within Cambridgeshire comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all known entries within a c. 1 km radius of the site. Entries within an approximate 1 km radius of the site are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted below (Fig. 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2. Significant HER entries from beyond the 1 km radius have also been discussed where relevant.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridge Record Office (CRO). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 5 - 8

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were the CHER as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the British Geological Survey.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 Haslingfield is located on Gault mudstone, at an elevation of c.18m AOD at the northern foot of a spur of low chalk hills. The Bourn valley lies to the north and the river Cam immediately to the east.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 Scatters of prehistoric flints have been found mainly on the ridge to the south (MCB 16178, 04340, 04718a). A Mesolithic tranchet axe was found c.400m to the west of the site (CHER 04351). A Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was found in the churchyard (CHER 04347), and an Early Bronze Age flint knife is unprovenanced but from within 1km of the site (CHER 04344). It is suggested that a prehistoric trackway ran through Harlton and Haslingfield to cross the Cam at Hauxton Mill (Kirby and Oosthuizen 2000). A variation or offshoot of this is the 'Mare Way' following the ridgeway to the south (CHER 04718A) on which is situated Money Hill Bronze Age tumulus (CHER 04718). Undated ring ditches in the area identified from aerial photography (CHER 04719, 04720, 04721, 04722, 04723) might also be Bronze Age round barrows. An evaluation carried out over a large area to the south-west, just beyond the 1km radius, found multi-period remains from the Neolithic to Medieval periods (ECB2376). In particular two further possible Early Bronze Age ring ditches and a Middle Bronze Age enclosure were found. Iron Age remains however, were the most represented including two Late Iron Age settlement sites. Iron Age pottery and a weaving comb have been recovered from around Haslingfield village but their find spots are not closely recorded (CHER 04345, 04528).

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.2 A combination of aerial photography, field walking and magnetometry 750m to the north of the site identified a partial double-ditched enclosure, rectilinear features and Roman finds including tile and tesserae, and a Roman villa or farm is suggested (CHER 08961). Roman cremations in urns were found to the east of this area near Cantelupe Road (CHER 04816a). Individual or small scatters of Roman coins have been found at several locations (Appendix 1) and a four sided, handled glass vessel was found at an unprovenanced location (CHER 04343). An evaluation at 65 New Road c.300m to the south found a few abraded sherds of Roman pottery in the top soil although it's not clear whether or not this was imported from elsewhere (CHER CB 15627).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)

4.2.3 An Early Saxon inhumation cemetery (c. late 5th-6th centuries), was

found near to the site of the Roman cremation burials (CHER 04816). The cemetery was poorly excavated in 1874, but rich grave goods were recovered including two swords, 55 brooches, cowrie shells and draughtsmen made from horse's teeth (Kirby and Oosthuizen 2000). Unprovenanced Anglo-Saxon brooches have also been found from within 1 km of the assessment site (04341, 04342). A few sherds of Late Saxon pottery were found some 700m to the south (CHER 05008).

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.4. Compared to previous periods there are a relatively large amount of medieval remains. The medieval manor was owned by the Scales family who fought in the Hundred Years War and Wars of the Roses. The village church of All Saints is a Grade I listed building (51782) which mainly dates to the 14th and 15th centuries although the chancel is originally 12th century. New Road is believed to be one of three parallel roads running from Harlton, this ran to River Lane Crossing and then split towards Hauxton and Harston respectively (Taylor 1997). It was the largest village in the area with a population of up to 700 people in 1279 (Taylor 1997), and the archaeology supports this. A Saxo-Norman boundary ditch and medieval pits were found during evaluation at Well House Meadow c.500m to the west (MCB 16656), and an L-shaped medieval moat is situated near to Pates Farm c.550m to the north-west (CHER 1002). House platforms have been identified some 550m to the south of the site off Back Lane (CHER 11242). Field walking and geophysical survey some 700m south of the site found evidence for house platforms, a Holloway and over 200 sherds of medieval pottery (CHER 04363). Further scatters of medieval pottery have been found (Appendix 1) including the evaluation at 65 New Road c.300m to the south where a few fragments of medieval pottery were found in the top soil (CHER CB 15627). Ridge and furrow has been identified to the south (CHER 08940A) and a clunch quarry may also have medieval origins (MCB 17718).

Post-medieval to modern (AD 1540+)

4.2.5. Haslingfield Hall located c.450m to the west is a post-medieval moated site with formal garden which is a Scheduled Monument and Grade II* listed building (SM 27107, listed building 51769 and CHER 1005A). It is also known as the Great House and originated in the mid 16th century. It was built probably on the site of the original manor by Thomas Wendy and Queen Elizabeth I stayed there for one night. The closest post-medieval structure to the assessment site is the Brook Bank cottage which is a grade II 17th century listed building (LB 51774).

4.3 The site

OS maps

4.3.1 The 1810 enclosure map (Fig. 5) shows the site comprising two N/S aligned strips of land. The western strip is owned by Trinity College with the name William Coxall who is presumably the master of the college. The

eastern strip which bulges slightly to the east at the south end, is owned by Arnold Junior, Earl de la Warr. The 1842 tithe map (Fig. 6) shows slight changes. The Trinity College strip has an E/W boundary fence dividing the main field (109) which is used for grass from the cottages at the south end (111). The field 109 remains under the same ownership as for the enclosure map. The eastern Earl de la Warre field is occupied by William Good, and is also used for grass. The fenced off cottage at the south end (112) and the adjacent cottage (101) are both owned by the earl of Warre with widow Worley as the occupier.

4.3.2 The first edition 25 inch OS map (Fig 6) shows that the left hand (western) field has been subdivided again with further buildings also appearing at the bottom (south) end. The right (eastern) field remains the same but the cottage in the south-west corner appears to be gone. The second edition (Fig. 8) 25 inch OS map shows the western field plot has been further sub-divided with an orchard in the north-east corner. The eastern field plot shows no further change. The modern detailed site plan (Fig. 2) shows that the northernmost building of the group in the south-western corner of the site is no longer there.

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial Trenching)

5.1 Six trial trenches were excavated (Fig. 2). Trenches 1 - 4, and 6 were 30m long, and Trench 5 was 20m long. All the trenches were 1.60m wide.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Fig.9

<i>Sample Section 1</i> <i>North west end, north east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 19.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.03m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, firm, organic clayey silt with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint.
0.03 - 0.15m	L1042	Modern Made Ground. Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent building rubble and occasional medium and large rounded flint and sub-rounded limestone.
0.15 - 0.27m	L1018	Made Ground. Very frequent small and medium, and occasional large, angular chalk in a matrix of, compact, white and very pale brownish grey chalky clay silt.
0.27 - 0.55m	L1035	Buried Soil. Compact, darkish grey brown silty clay with occasional small angular flints and chalk flecks.
0.55m+	L1002	Natural Deposit. Firm, mid brownish orange silty clay with occasional small angular flints.

<i>Sample Section 2</i> <i>South east end, north east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 18.91m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.03m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.03 - 0.13m	L1017	Modern Made Ground. Very firm, mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent small angular flint and moderate modern building rubble.
0.13 - 0.36m	L1034	Buried Topsoil. Firm, darkish grey brown organic clay silt with occasional small angular flint.
0.25 - 0.36m	L1018	Made Ground. As above.
0.36 - 0.65m	L1035	Buried Soil. As above.
0.65m+	L1002	Natural deposit. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained two parallel ditches (F1003 and F1009), a single undated but probably modern gully (F1011), and two small undated pits (F1043 and F1045).

F1045 (0.70 x 0.47+ x 0.07m) was sub-rectangular in plan, with steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1046) was a very firm, darkish clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints and chalk flecks. It contained no finds.

F1043 (0.76 x 0.35+ x 0.07m) was circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1044) was a very firm, darkish brownish grey clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints and chalk flecks. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1009 (1.60+ x 1.50 x 0.51m) was aligned northeast / southwest. It was also recorded in Trench 3 and possibly Trench 5. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill (L1010) was a compact, mid bluish grey silty clay with moderate small angular flints and occasional charcoal flecks. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (373g), CBM (17g) and animal bone (209g). Two intrusive sherds of Late 15th – 16th century pottery were also found.

Ditch F1003 (1.60+ x 1.70 x 0.57m) was aligned northeast – southwest, parallel to Ditch F1009. It was also recorded in Trench 3. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill (L1004) was a compact, mid bluish grey silty clay with moderate small angular flints and occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (14g), animal bone (201g) and struck flint (2g).

F1011 (1.60+ x 0.17 x 0.03m) was a small shallow gully aligned northeast – southwest, parallel to Ditches F1003 and F1009. It was also recorded in Trench 3. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1012) was a compact, mid bluish grey silty clay with occasional small angular flints. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (1g).

Trench 2 Fig. 9

<i>Sample Section 4</i> <i>South west end, south east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 19.67m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1053	Modern Made Ground. Compact, mid brownish grey clay silt with very frequent modern building rubble.
0.14 – 0.30m	L1054	Made Ground. Compact, greyish white chalky clay silt with frequent medium and large angular chalk.
0.30 – 0.81m	L1055	Made Ground. Compact, dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent chalk and charcoal flecks and occasional CBM and small and medium angular flints.
0.81m+	L1002	Natural deposit. As Trench 1.

<i>Sample Section 3</i> <i>North east end, south east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 19.13m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1053	Modern made ground. As above.
0.10 – 0.71m	L1055	Made ground. As above.
0.71 m+	L1002	Natural deposit. As Trench 1.

Description: Trench 2 contained four ditches (F1051, F1066, F1081, and F1083), three gullies (F1038, F1040, and F1089), three pits (F1036, F1064, and F1087), and a single modern gully. The majority of features contained Late Iron Age pottery. Ditches F1066 and F1083 contained 10th – 12th century pottery and Gully F1038 contained intrusive 10th – 12th century pottery.

Gully F1038 (1.60+ x 0.66 x 0.28m) was aligned northwest – southeast across the south-eastern end of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base and was re-cut along its north-eastern edge by Gully F1040. Its fill (L1039) was a compact, mid bluish grey silty clay with occasional small angular flints. It contained 10th – 12th C pottery (3g), and animal bone (68g). Gully F1038 was cut by Gully F1040 and therefore the medieval pottery is intrusive.

Gully F1040 (1.60+ x 1.06 x 0.36m) was aligned northwest – southeast. It had

moderately sloping sides and a flat base and cut Gully F1038. Its fill (L1041) was a compact, mid bluish grey silty clay with occasional small angular flints. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (17g) and animal bone (201g).

Pit F1036 (2.30 x 0.74+ x 0.16m) was located at the south eastern end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1037) was a firm, dark bluish grey silty clay with frequent small angular flints. It contained Mid - Late Iron Age pottery (75g) and animal bone (778g).

Pit F1064 (3.70 x 1.60+ x 0.26m) was located at the south eastern end of the trench. It was rectangular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base, and was cut by Ditch F1066. Its fill (L1065) was a firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate small angular flints and occasional charcoal flecks. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (126g) and a substantial quantity of animal bone (5,304g). It also contained intrusive 9th – 12th century pottery.

Ditch F1066 (4.00+ x 0.84 x 0.35m) was aligned northeast – southwest and cut Pit F1064. It had moderately steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1067) was a firm, dark bluish grey, mottled with black, clay silt with frequent small angular and rounded flints and charcoal flecks. It contained a bone needle (SF1), three sherds of 10th – 12th century pottery (53g) and residual Roman pottery (15g), and animal bone (82g).

Pit F1087 (2.00+ x 1.60+ x 0.29m) was located at the centre of the trench, and cut by Ditches F1066 and F1051. It was sub-circular in plan with a flat base. Its fill (L1088) was a very firm, pale orange grey silty clay with occasional small angular flints. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1051 (1.60+ x 2.00 x 0.85m) was aligned northwest – southeast and cut Pit F1087. It was also recorded in Trench 3. It had steep sides and a concave base and contained three fills. Its basal fill (L1085) was a very firm, pale yellowish grey silty clay with occasional small angular flints. It contained animal bone (101g) and a struck flint (9g). Its middle fill (L1086) was a very firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small angular flints. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (867g), CBM (5g) and animal bone (356g). The uppermost fill (L1052) was a compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (193g), animal bone (306g), struck flint (7g) and fired clay (6g). The pottery from Ditch F1051 includes a fragmented bowl that was deposited complete, contained in Ditch F1051 (L1086 Seg.B).

Ditch F1081 (1.80+ x 1.05+ x 0.46m) was aligned northeast – southwest in the north eastern end of the trench, and was cut by Ditch F1083. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1082) was a firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent small angular flints and occasional charcoal flecks. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (109g), animal bone (17g), and fired clay (6g).

Ditch F1083 (1.60+ x 1.65 x 0.46m) was aligned northwest – southeast across the north eastern end of the trench and cut Ditch F1081. It had moderately

steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1084) was a compact, dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small angular flints. It contained 10th – 12th century pottery (51g) and animal bone (31g).

Gully F1089 (2.90+ x 0.27 x 0.09m) was aligned northeast – southwest. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1090) was a very firm, dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks. It contained no finds.

Trench 3 Fig. 9

<i>Sample Section 5</i>		
<i>North west end, north east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 19.36m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.23 – 0.35m	L1072	Made Ground. Very compact, greyish white chalk with occasional gravel.
0.35 – 0.76m	L1001	Subsoil. Very firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small angular flints.
0.76m+	L1052	Fill of Ditch F1051. Very firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks.

<i>Sample Section 6</i>		
<i>South east end, north east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 19.13m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.19 – 0.79m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.79m+	L1002	Natural deposit. As Trench 1.

Description: Trench 3 contained three ditches (F1003, F1009, and F1051), three gullies (F1011, F1047, and F1049), and a pit (F1068). The features all contained Late Iron Age pottery.

Gully F1049 (1.60+ x 0.30 x 0.26m) was aligned northeast – southwest in the north-western end of the trench, and cut Ditch F1051. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1050) was a compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (5g), animal bone (<1g) and an iron fragment (13g).

Gully F1047 (1.60+ x 0.66 x 0.27m) was aligned northeast – southwest in the northwest end of the trench, and cut Ditch F1051. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1048) was a compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (17g) and animal bone (164g).

Ditch F1051 (11.40+ x 1.21+ x 0.40m) was a aligned northwest – southeast down the south-eastern side of the trench from the north-western end. It was cut by Gullies F1049 and F1047 and Ditch F1009. It was also recorded in Trench 2. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1052) was a compact,

mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (193g), animal bone (306g), fired clay (6g) and struck flint (6g).

Ditch F1009 (1.60+ x 1.26 x 0.50m) was aligned northeast – southwest. It also recorded in Trench 1 and possibly Trench 5. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1010) was a compact, mid bluish grey silty clay with moderate small angular flints and occasional charcoal flecks. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1003 (1.60+ x 1.30m) was aligned northeast – southwest, parallel to Ditch F1009. It was also recorded in Trench 1. It was not excavated in this trench.

Gully F1011 (1.60+ x 0.17m) was small and shallow aligned northeast – southwest, and parallel to Ditches F1003 and F1009. It was also recorded in Trench 1, and it was not excavated in this trench.

Pit F1068 (? X 1.50m x 0.48m) was not fully revealed in plan. Its fill (L1069) was a light brownish grey, compact, silty clay. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (101g) and animal bone (10g).

Trench 4 Fig.10

<i>Sample Section 8</i>		
<i>South west end, north west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 18.89M AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.09 – 0.16m	L1013	Made Ground. Friable, very pale grey chalky silt and gravel.
0.16 – 0.59m	L1014	Made Ground. Compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small angular flints and chalk flecks.
0.59 – 0.83m	L1015	Made Ground. Compact, very pale grey chalk. Probably same as L1031 in Trench 6. It contained 15-17 th C pottery (3g).
0.83 – 0.91m+	L1016	Made Ground. Compact, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small angular flints and chalk flecks. Probably same as L1031 in Trench 6. It contained post-medieval and residual Late Iron Age pottery (11g)

<i>Sample Section 7</i>		
<i>North east end, north west facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 18.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.34 – 0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 3.
0.49m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Trench 1.

Description: Trench 4 contained two undated gullies (F1005 and F1007) and the north east end of pit F1029.

F1029 was the north-eastern edge of a large possible quarry pit featuring predominantly in Trench 6 and described therein.

Gully F1007 (1.60+ x 0.20 x 0.06m) was aligned northwest – southeast across the south-western end of the trench. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1008) was a compact, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small angular flints. It contained animal bone (2g).

Gully F1005 (1.60+ x 0.46 x 0.16m) was aligned northwest – southeast across the north-eastern end of the trench. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1006) was a compact, mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal and chalk flecks. It contained animal bone (108g) and struck flint (6g).

Trench 5 Fig. 10

<i>Sample Section 10</i> <i>North east end, north west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 19.42m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1075	Modern Made Ground. Friable, pale yellowish orange sand and building rubble.
0.33 – 0.54m	L1076	Made Ground. Compact, dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small and medium angular flints.
0.54 – 0.73m	L1077	Made Ground. Compact, mid yellowish grey silty clay with occasional small and medium angular flints.
0.73 – 0.93m	L1078	Made Ground. Compact, pale orangey grey silty clay with occasional small and medium angular flints.
0.93m+	L1002	Natural deposit. As Trench 1.

<i>Sample Section 9</i> <i>South west end, north west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 19.26m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.18m	L1075	Modern Made Ground. As above.
0.18 – 0.68m	L1079	Made Ground. Compact, pale yellowish white chalk. It contained 18 – 19 th C pottery (409g).
0.68 – 0.72m	L1080	Made Ground. Compact, mid orangey grey silty clay with occasional small and medium angular flints.
0.72m+	L1002	Natural deposit. As Trench 1.

Description: Trench 5 contained a re-cut Late Iron Age ditch (F1056 = F1060) and two undated gullies (F1062 and F1070).

Ditch F1056 (6.50+ x 1.07 x 0.63m) was aligned northeast – southwest. Its alignment was very similar to Ditch F1009 in Trenches 1 and 3 and it may represent a continuation of that ditch. It had steep sides and a flat base. It contained three fills and was re-cut by Ditch F1060. Its basal fill (L1057) was a compact, mid bluish grey silty clay with occasional small rounded flints and occasional small sub-angular chalk. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (56g) and animal bone (332g). The middle fill (L1058) was a compact mid brownish

grey silty clay with occasional small rounded flints. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (257g) and animal bone (446g). The uppermost fill (L1059) was a compact, pale bluish grey silty clay with occasional small rounded flints and occasional small sub-angular chalk pieces. It contained no finds.

F1060 (6.50+ x 0.82 x 0.35m) was a re-cut of Ditch F1056. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1061) was a compact, dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flints and charcoal flecks. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (184g) and animal bone (340g).

F1062 (2.00+ x 0.36 x 0.24m) was a shallow, slightly curvilinear gully adjacent to the eastern edge of Ditch F1056. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1063) was a very firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds.

F1070 (2.00+ x 0.53 x 0.15m) was a shallow, slightly curvilinear gully adjacent to the eastern edge of Ditch F1056 and continuing on the same alignment as Gully F1062. Its terminus was 0.75m to the southwest of the terminus of F1062 forming a possible entrance way. This interpretation is tentative. The terminus was rounded with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1071) was a very firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small rounded flints. It contained a single animal mandible bone (647g).

Trench 6 Fig. 10

<i>Sample Section</i>		
<i>South west end, south east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 18.99m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.20 – 0.27m	L1020	Modern Made Ground. Compact, mottled white and pale grey crushed chalk.
0.27 – 0.52m	L1019	Buried Soil. Very firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small angular flints and small sub-angular chalk. It contained Late Iron Age pottery (7g)
0.52 – 0.67m	L1028	Fill of Pit F1025. Compact, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small and medium sub angular chalk.
0.67 – 0.88m+	L1026	Fill of Pit F1025. Compact, white crushed chalk with lenses of mid brownish grey, and mid orange brown, silty clay. Occasional small angular flints in the silty clay lenses.

<i>Sample Section 11</i>		
<i>North east end, south east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 18.96m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.12 – 0.16m	L1020	Made Ground. As above.
0.16 – 0.27m	L1019	Buried Soil. As above.
0.27 – 1.26m	L1031	Fill of Pit F1019. Mixed, compact, lenses and tips of dark grey brown silty clay (c.60%), white crushed chalk (c.30%), and mid orange brown silty clay (c.10%), with occasional small angular flints and very occasional medium rounded and angular flints and charcoal flecks. It contained L 15 – 17 th C pottery (98g) and CBM (500g)
1.26m+	L1002	Natural deposit. As Trench 1.

Description: Trench 6 contained three large post-medieval pits (F1025, F1029, and F1032) that possibly are the result of clay extraction.

F1025 (14.60 x 1.60+ 1.14m) was a large pit occupying the south-western half of Trench 6. It was cut by Pit F1029. Its southern side had a moderate slope and the base was flat. Its lower fill (L1026) was compact, crushed chalk with lenses of mid brownish grey silty clay an occasional mid orange brown silty clay. Occasional small angular flints were present within the silty clay lenses. It contained post-medieval CBM (1,070g). The middle fill (L1027) was compact, whit chalk. It contained no finds. The upper fill (L1028) was a compact, mid grey brown clay silt with moderate small and medium sub-angular chalk. It contained no finds.

F1029 (16.50+ x 1.60+ x 1.14m) was a large pit occupying the north-eastern half of the trench, and extending into Trench 4. Its south-western edge cut Pit F1025. Its relationship with pit F1032 was not discernable. Fill F1030 was only visible on the south western edge. It was a compact, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks. It contained no finds. The main fill comprised compact, mixed lenses and tips of dark grey brown silty clay (c.60%), white crushed chalk (c.30%), and mid orange brown silty clay (c.10%), with occasional small angular flints and very occasional medium rounded and angular flints, and charcoal flecks. It contained no finds.

F1032 (2.40+ x 0.25+ x 0.20) was a possibly rectangular pit with moderately sloping sides. The base was not present within the trench. Its relationship with Pit F1029 was not discernable but it was likely cut by it. Its fill (L1033) was a compact, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks, identical to the fill of pit F1029 at this point. It contained no finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 A summary of the archaeological features recorded is listed by trench:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1 & 3	F1003	Ditch	Late Iron Age
1, 3 & ?5	F1009	Ditch	Late Iron Age
1 & 3	F1011	Gully	Late Iron Age
1	F1043	Pit	Undated
1	F1045	Pit	Undated
2	F1036	Pit	Mid - Late Iron Age
2	F1038	Gully	Undated
2	F1040	Gully	Late Iron Age
2 & 3	F1051	Ditch	Late Iron Age
2	F1064	Pit	Late Iron Age
2	F1066	Ditch	?10 th – 12 th C
2	F1081	Ditch	Late Iron Age
2	F1083	Ditch	10 – 12 th C
2	F1087	Pit	Undated
2	F1089	Gully	Undated
1 & 3	F1003	Ditch	Late Iron Age
1, 3 & 5	F1009	Ditch	Late Iron Age
1 & 3	F1011	Gully	Late Iron Age
3	F1047	Gully	Late Iron Age
3	F1049	Gully	Late Iron Age
3	F1051	Ditch	Late Iron Age
3	F1068	Pit	Late Iron Age
4	F1005	Gully	Undated
4	F1007	Gully	Undated
4	F1029	Pit	Late 15 – 17 th C
?1, ?3 & 5	F1056 = F1060, ?F1009	Ditch	Late Iron Age
5	F1062	Gully	Undated
5	F1070	Gully	Undated
6	1025	Quarry Pit	Post-medieval
6	1029	Quarry Pit	Late 15 – 17 th C
6	1032	Quarry Pit	?post-medieval

8.2 A total of 27 archaeological features were identified, and the range of features comprises seven ditches, ten gullies, seven pits and three quarry pits.

8.3 The principal phase identified was Late Iron Age, and these features were predominantly recorded in Trenches 1 – 3. Medieval (10th – 12th century) features were recorded in Trench 2 (Ditches F1066 and F1083, and Gully F1038 contained intrusive 10th – 12th century pottery). Trench 4 contained two undated gullies (F1005 & F1007) and a 15th – 17th century pit (F1029). Trench 5 also contained two undated gullies (F1062 and F1070), and a Late Iron Age Ditch (F1056). Within Trench 6 a series of large post-medieval quarry pits (F1025, F1029 and F1032) will have destroyed any earlier features. Residual sparse struck flint was recorded in several features (Appendix 4. Finds Concordance).

8.4 Within Trenches 1 – 3 the majority of features are dated to the Late Iron Age period. Pit F1036 (Tr.1) and Gully F1049 (Tr.3) are Late Iron Age, and some features were undated (Pits F1043 & F1045 (Tr.1), and Pit F1087 (Tr.2) and Gully F1089 (Tr.2)). Pits F1043 and F1045 (Tr.1) were very shallow and may represent the remains of roots.

8.5 Three parallel ditches, orientated NE/SW, were recorded in Trenches 1 and 3 (F1003, F1009 & F1011). Ditch F1009 may also have extended as far south as Trench 5, and was possibly re-cut. Ditch F1051 (Trs.2 & 3) was perpendicular. The ditches may represent field ditches, possibly a drove way orientated NE/SW.

8.6 The quantity and size of some of the pottery sherds recovered are also suggestive of nearby settlement (Appendix 4. Concordance of Finds). This is further supported by Pits F1036 and F1064 (Tr.2) which contained much animal bone suggesting the disposal of food/butchery waste. The pottery from Ditch F1051 includes a fragmented bowl that was deposited complete, contained in Ditch F1051 (L1086 Seg.B).

8.7 Ditches F1066 and F1083 contained 10th – 12th century pottery and Gully F1038 contained intrusive 10th – 12th century pottery. The features were all recorded in Trench 2.

8.8 The post-medieval quarry pits in the south-eastern corner of the site (Trench 6), (F1025, F1029, and F1032) may be the result of clay extraction possibly for cobb walls. The remains of such a wall was still evident in the farm yard. The chalk within the backfill may have been derived from clunch pits in the area.

8.9 The identification of Iron Age archaeology at this site adds to the general corpus of information regarding the prehistoric already collated for this area. The evidence for this period is suggestive of a nearby settlement and agricultural activity. This suggests that the site has the potential to inform on subjects such as settlement types, distribution, density and dynamics, the nature of the agrarian economy and social organization; all of which are identified as important areas of research in the eastern counties by Medlycott and Brown (2008). Although minimal, the medieval archaeology at the site has the potential to contribute to a greater understanding of the medieval landscape and possibly to the study of rural settlements (Medlycott and Brown 2008, 98). As well as contributing to the body of information regarding industry and its infrastructure, the post-medieval quarry pits represent further additions to what is known of the post-medieval landscape in this part of Cambridgeshire (see Medlycott and Brown 2008, 108).

9 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site, at the Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal

consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions is grateful to Leach Homes for funding the works and for their kind assistance (in particular Mr John Newell).

AS would like to thank Hazel White at Cambridge HER, and the staff at Cambridge Record Office.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Dan McConnell of CCC CAPCA

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 1 km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER).

CHER Number	National Grid Reference (TL)	Details
Prehistoric 500,000 BC – AD 43		
04363B	412 519	Several flint recovered from field walking
04718a	4064 5141	A branch of the ancient ridgeway 'Mare Way'
Mesolithic 8,000 – 4,000 BC		
04351	405 525	Mesolithic tranchet axe
Neolithic 4,000-2,200 BC		
04340	403 514	Neolithic flints found at Chapel Hill
MCB 16178	40 51	4 Neolithic flint blades found near Chapel Hill
Bronze Age 2,200 – 700 BC		
04344	40 52	Early Bronze Age 'Beaker-type' flint dagger
04347	403 521	Barbed and tanged arrowhead found in the churchyard
04718	4063 5142	Money Hill Tumulus – bowl barrow 34m diam
Iron Age 700 BC – AD 43		
04345	40 52	Iron Age weaving comb
04528	40 52	Pottery
Roman AD 43-410		
04343	40 52	Roman 4-sided glass vessel
04347A	403 521	Coin of Constantine found in churchyard
04348	4033 5214	Roman coins of Faustina and Constantine
04349	405 521	Roman coin of Gallienus and 2 spindlewhorls
04363A	412 519	Sherd of Samian ware
04367	4121 5206	Roman coin – Trajan
04369	412 529	Roman sherd at Cantelupe Farm
04718b	4064 5141	Coin of Constantine
04816a	413 530	A number of Roman cremations in urns found
08961	411 531	Possible Roman villa: Roman settlement identified by double ditched enclosure

CB15627	40667 52332	Roman and medieval pottery found at 65 New Road
Saxon AD 410-1066		
04341	40 52	Saxon silver gilt S-shaped brooch and two brooches with duck-head terminals
04342	40 52	Saxon disc –brooch
04816	413 530	Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery dug up in 1874; grave goods recovered
05008	4125 5192	Late Saxon sherds found during drain digging
Medieval 1066-1539		
03943	403 521	All Saints Church: Listed building 51782; built in 12 th century and largely replaced in the 14 th and 15 th
04363	412 519	Settlement evidence from field walking: 200 pot sherds, a house platform, Holloway and rotary quern
04364	4124 5178	Medieval pottery scatter
04365	4121 5183	Scatters of early medieval pottery
04366	4122 5182	Scatters of early medieval pottery
05006	4111 5192	3 medieval sherds
08940A	403 511	Ridge and furrow
10002	403 526	L-shaped moat on W side of Pates Farmhouse
11242	410 519	House platforms in Back Lane
MCB16656	4043 5226	Saxo-Norman boundary ditch and Medieval pits found at Well House Meadow
MCB 17495	39928 52477	Medieval jetton found during field walking
MCB 17718	4085 5170	Clunch quarries
MCB 17731	40380 52113	Clunch feature and medieval floor tile
Post-medieval 1539-1900		
1005A	4055 5230	Haslingfield Manor: Scheduled Monument 27107 and listed building 51769; moated hall, built c.1555 and replaced in 17 th century
04363C	412 519	Pipe stems recovered from field walking
04368	4121 5206	River Farm Listed building 51789
04884	4036 5223	Vicarage: 18 th century listed building 51765
04909	4027 5262	Willow Farm and barn 17 th century listed building 51757 and 51756
04910	4036 5266	Pate's Farm 17 th -18 th centuries listed building 51759
05006A	4111 5192	Medieval, post-med pot and clay pipe found
10432	4062 5222	17 th century dovecote in High Street

		listed building 51792
10433	4030 5250	18 th century dovecote in New Road, listed building 51804
12112	055 5230	16 th -17 th century formal garden at Haslingfield Hall
12114	404 523	Vicarage Gardens 18 th -19 th centuries
MCB17164	4054 5221	Primitive Methodist Chapel
Undated		
04346	40 52	A small earthenware vessel, blue glass bead and 2 bronze objects
04719	4068 5144	One of 5 possible round barrows identified from aerial photography
04720	4079 5147	Possible round barrow
04721	4094 5162	Possible round barrow
04722	4070 5150	Possible round barrow
04723	4093 5154	Possible round barrow
10003	404 523	An earthwork ridge, possibly part of the medieval village, is located near the moat of Great House
10004	403 522	Large hollow, possibly the old village pond, on the edge of the churchyard
11240	403 523	Probable old pond hollow off Broad Lane
11241	404 522	Large sunken area in centre of village

APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS within c.500m plus those listed on the HER (Appendix 1)

Listed Building Number	National Grid Reference	Name, Date and Grade
51756	40274 62620	Barn at Willow Farm, 18 th century, Grade II
51757	40277 52620	Willow Farmhouse, 17 th century with 19 th and 20 th century changes
51759	40364 52663	Pates Farmhouse, 16 th century with 17 th century alterations, Grade II
51764	40471 52194	No 1. Broad Lane 19 th century pair of detached cottages Grade II
51765	40364 52240	The Vicarage 1761, Grade II
51767	40495 52203	Piers at south entry to Haslingfield Manor, late 17 th century grade II
51768	40553 52308	Haslingfield Manor mid 16 th with 17 th , 18 th and 19 th century changes, Grade II*
51769	40584 52348	Boundary Wall to Walled Garden at Haslingfield Manor, Grade II
51771	40483 52290	Well House and well, Haslingfield Manor, late 17 th century, Grade II
51773	40530 52284	Bridge and adjoining Moat Wall, Haslingfield Manor late 17 th century, Grade II
51774	40940 52353	Brook Bank cottage, early 17 th century, Grade II
51777	41024 52338	No's 24 & 26 Cantelupe Road, early 18 th century with 19 th century changes, Grade II
51782	40373 52135	Church of All Saints, 12 th century chancel altered in 14 th which is the date of the nave and south aisles. West Tower c.1400. Later alterations. Grade I
51790	41184 52071	Stable Block at River Farm, 18 th -19 th century, Grade II
51791	40554 52235	Granary to rear of No. 23 High Street, 18 th century, Grade II
51792	40621 52224	The Dovecote, c.1650, Grade II
51795	40802 52187	No. 47 High Street, early 19 th century, Grade II
51796	40864 52170	The White Cottage,
51798	40558 52152	Stearns Farmhouse, 17 th century with 20 th century renovation, Grade II
51799	40992 52121	Pear Tree Cottages, 17 th century, subdivided in the 19 th , Grade II
51802	40620 52496	Late 17 th /early 18 th century cottage, Grade II
51803	40881 52307	Norbrook 18 th century cottage, Grade II
51804	40494 52485	Dovecote Cottage, 18 th century, Grade II

APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Scale	Title and Source
Modern	1:25,000	OS Explorer
Modern	1:2,500	Detailed site information: AS
Modern		HER information: AS
1810		Enclosure: CRO
1842		Tithe map: CRO
1888	25 inch	Ordnance Survey: CRO
1901	25 inch	Ordnance Survey: CRO

APPENDIX 4 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

AS 1335: 30 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1000				Topsoil	12th-14th C AD	(1) 19			S. Flint (1) <1
1003	1004		1	Ditch Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	(3) 14g		201	
1005	1006		4					108	S. Flint (1) 6g
1007	1008		4	Ditch Fill				2	
1009	1010		1	Ditch Fill	LIA (c.0-43AD) with intrusive L15th – 16 th C (2 sherds)	(45) 205g (7) 168g		160	
1010	1010	B	1	Ditch Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)		17	49	S. Flint (1) 2g
1011	1012		1	Gully Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	(1) 1g			
1015			4	Make Up Layer	15th-17th C	(1) 3g			
1016			4	Make Up Layer	15-16/17th C AD (with LIA (c.0-43AD))	(4) 11g		41	
1019			6	Made Ground Layer	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	(2) 7g			
1025	1026		6	Lower Pit Fill			1,070		
1029	1031		6	Pit Fill	Late 15th-17 th C	(9) 98g	500		
1036	1037		2	Pit Fill	M-LIA	(9) 75g		778	
1038	1039		2	Gully Fill	10-M12th C AD (intrusive)	(1) 3g		68	
1040	1041		2	Gully Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	(4) 17g		201	
1047	1048		3	Ditch Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	(3) 17g		164	
1049	1050		3	Gully Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	(3) 5g		<1	Fe Fragment (1) 13g

1051	1052	A	3	Ditch Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	(12) 84g (24) 109g	7	S. Flint (1) 7g
1051	1052	B	3	Ditch Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)		299	F. Clay (1) 6g
1051	1085	B	2	Ditch Fill			101	S. Flint (1) 9g
1051	1086	B	2	Ditch Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	(91) 867g	5 356	
1056	1057		5	Ditch Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	(3) 56g	332	
1056	1058		5	Ditch Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	(11) 257g	466	
1060	1061		5	Ditch Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	(17) 184g	340	
1064	1065 1065	A B	2 2	Ditch Fill Pit Fill	LIA (c.0-43AD) with intrusive L9- M12th C LIA (c. 0-43AD)	(14) 121g (2) 5g	4,339 965	
1066	1067 1067	A B	2 2	Ditch Fill Ditch Fill	10th-M12th C Roman	(3) 53g (6) 15g	82	SF 1 W. Bone (1) 1g
1068	1069		3	Pit Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	(7) 101g	10	
1070	1071		5	Ditch Fill			647	
1079			5	Compacted Chalk Layer	18th-19th C	(19) 409g		Fe Fragment (1) 77g F. Clay (2) 173g
1081	1082		2	Ditch Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	(21) 109g	17	F. Clay (1) 6g
1083	1084		2	Ditch Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	(8) 51g	31	

CONCORDANCE OF SAMPLES

AS 1335: 30 New Road, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire
Concordance of Samples

Sample	Size (l)	Feature	Context	Trench	Segment	Description	Spot Date	Flot (ml)	Pot	A. Bone (g)	Other
1	40	1003	1004	1		Ditch Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	2		6	
2	20	1005	1006	4		Ditch Fill		1		5	
3	40	1009	1010	1		Ditch Fill	LIA (c.0-43AD)	2	(4) 18g		B. Flint (3) 4g
4	40	1036	1037	2		Pit Fill	M-LIA	2	(1) 2g	25	
5	40	1047	1048	3		Ditch Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	10	(1) 2g	4	
6	10	1049	1050	3		Gully Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	1			
7	10	1051	1052	2		Ditch Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	1	(2) 1g		
8	40	1066	1067	2	A	Ditch Fill	10th-M12th C	5	(2) 2g	7	B. Flint (1) 1g S. Flint (1) 1g
9	40	1051	1086	2	B	Ditch Fill	LIA (c. 0-43AD)	1		65	

APPENDIX 5 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Late Iron Age Pottery

Andrew Peachey

The trial trenching recovered a total of 289 fragments (2415g) of late pre-Roman Iron Age ('Belgic') pottery. The pottery is generally in a highly fragmented and abraded condition, but includes a fragmented bowl, deposited complete and contained in Ditch F1051 (L1086 Seg.B).

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and rim estimated vessel equivalent (R.EVE). Fabrics were examined at x20 magnification and assigned alpha-numeric codes (see below) according to the systems developed for the Guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995) and the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998). All data will be entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will form part of the site archive and conform to the Guidelines for the archiving of Roman pottery (Darling 2004). A summary of the preliminary results of recording is presented below, with further detail and conclusions to be presented in the research archive report.

Fabric Descriptions

S1: Handmade shell-tempered ware. Dark red-brown surfaces fading to a dark grey/black core. Inclusions comprise abundant plate like shell, some degraded (0.5-10mm). Handmade, moderately hard with a slightly soapy feel.
Q1: Wheelmade, sand-tempered ware. Black to dark grey surfaces, thin red-brown margins and a dark grey to black core. Inclusions comprise common poorly-sorted quartz (0.1-0.75mm) with occasional red-brown grog (0.5-2.5mm). Wheelmade with smooth surfaces and a slightly irregular fracture.
SOB GT: Southern British grog-tempered ware. Pale orange surfaces contrasting with a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise common well-sorted fine quartz (<0.2mm) and sparse-common grog (0.1-0.5mm). Wheelmade, hard, with a slightly soapy feel and a slightly irregular fracture.

Commentary

The earliest sherds in the assemblage comprise rare small sherds of fabric S1, in total 13 sherds (121g), contained in Pit F1036 (L1037) and alongside sherds of Q1 in Ditch F1056 (L1058). The S1 sherds are all highly abraded and do not include any diagnostic sherds, however the fabric was common in the region in the middle and late Iron Age.

The bulk of the pottery: 94.11% by sherd count (92.26% by weight) is comprised of fabric Q1. This predominance of this fabric is to be expected as the site is located on the northern edge of Thompson's (1982, 17) zone 9, which is on the northern fringe of the distribution of 'Belgic' grog-tempered

wares that characterise the late pre-Roman Iron Age in south-east England and where sand-tempered fabrics appear instead. Diagnostic sherds in this fabric are limited, but the most notable occurrence comprises a fragmented bowl that was deposited complete, contained in Ditch F1051 (L1086 Seg.B). This vessel is of Thompson's (1982) type E1-2 and comprises a wide-mouthed bowl with a bead rim, two plain body cordons, a lower body carination and a burnished exterior. The vessel has had at least three post-firing holes (c.10mm wide) drilled through the base suggesting it had a secondary use prior to deposition. The bowl was recovered in association with fragments from a SOB GT girth beaker (see below). Comparable bowls have been recorded in late Iron Age contexts in Cambridge (Farrar, Hull and Pullinger 1999: vessels 156 and 187). Other diagnostic sherds in fabric Q1 comprise the bead rim of a storage jar (Thompson 1982: type C6-1) contained in Ditch F1009 (L1010 Seg.B) and plain everted rim of jars (Thompson 1982: types B1-1) in L1057, and plain everted rim jars with offset necks and combed decoration (Thompson 1982: type B1-2) contained in Ditches F1056 (L1058), F1060 (L1061) and Pit F1068 (L1069). The fragments in Ditches F1056 and F1060 may originate from the same vessel but are not cross-joining. Comparable jars were produced at kilns recorded at Greenhouse Farm, to the east of Cambridge, in closely comparable sand-tempered fabrics (Gibson and Lucas 2002, 119: types 1-3). This range of forms is consistent with a pre-Roman conquest date in the first half of the 1st century AD, or possibly the final decades of the 1st century BC.

The grog-tempered pottery (fabric SOB GT) is limited to three sherds (63g) contained in Ditch F1051 (L1086 Seg.B) and a single non-diagnostic sherd in L1057. The sherds in Ditch F1051 (L1086 Seg.B) are fragments of a plain burnished girth beaker of Thompson's (1982) type G4. Like the form type in fabric Q1, this vessel is consistent with a pre-Roman conquest date in the first half of the 1st century AD.

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The Post-Roman Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 67 post-Roman sherds weighing 776g. Fort-eight sherds (71.6%) broadly span between the late Saxon to early post-medieval periods the remaining 19 sherds (28.4%) are early modern. The pottery is described below in chronological groupings and quantified by feature.

The Saxo-Norman (late 9th-mid 12th)

Ditches F1064 (intrusive), F1066 and F1083 contained Thetford-type ware and/or St Neots ware associated with early medieval wares of broadly late 9th/10th-12th centuries date. F1066 contained a squared Thetford ware storage jar rim with finger decoration and F1064 a sherd with a thumb impressed applied strip probably from a cooking pot or storage jar. F1066 contained a St Neot's cooking pot rim and F1083 a bowl rim in similar ware. Gully F1038 contained a single body sherd in St Neots ware. These Saxo-Norman wares have a date range of late 9th/10th – mid 12th century. The accompanying sherds are mainly handmade early medieval sandy wares sometimes containing calcareous or burnt organic matter. They are generally a bit more abraded than the two Saxo-Norman wares and some could be a little earlier in date. In particular the shell tempered sherd from F1064 is 'Saxon' in appearance and may be related to Maxey ware. These sherds, and the absence of CBM from the three ditches, suggest the possibility that they could be pre-Conquest.

Medieval Coarse wares (12th-15th century)

Topsoil 1000 contained a wheel-made body sherd in medium coarse sandy fabric with a narrow rilled cordon that would suit a late 12th-14th century date. Ditch F1009 contained a sandy grey ware flanged, almost triangular cooking pot rim which is possibly intrusive.

Late medieval/early post-medieval (late 15th-17th)

Pit F1029 contained 9 sherds weighing 96g all from the same partially glazed Cistercian ware drinking vessel. One sherd also contains white slip decoration. Cistercian ware was popular throughout England in the late 15th to 16th centuries.

Make Ground layers L1015 and L1016 also contained pottery of broadly similar date comprising two late medieval sandy sherds, and two fine early post-medieval red earthenwares. A small sherd of Cistercian ware also came from ditch F1009, but the presence of a relatively large quantity of late Iron Age pottery and the medieval coarse ware of probably slightly earlier date, suggests that it might be intrusive.

Early Modern (early 18th – 19th)

Layer 1079 contained 19 sherds weighing 402g all from the same handled bowl in English Stoneware.

Quantification of Post-Roman Pottery by Feature

Feature	Context	Description	Quantification	Date	Comment
1000		Topsoil	1x22g medieval coarse ware	Late 12 th -14 th	MCW: Wheel-made with narrow rilled double cordon
1009	1010	Ditch	1x1g Cistercian ware 1x8g medieval coarse ware	Late 15 th -16 th	MCW: Grey ware, flanged rim and upright neck, probably from a cooking pot. NB: these may be intrusive as the feature contained a large amount of LIA sherds
1015		Make up layer	1x3g early glazed post-medieval red earthenware	15 th - 16 th /17 th	EPMRE: clear glaze both sides
1016		Make up layer	1x3g early post-medieval red earthenware 2x7g late medieval sandy ware	15 th -16 th /17 th	
1029	1031	Pit	9x96g Cistercian ware	Late 15 th -16 th	CIST: all from one drinking vessel, partial glaze and a line of white slip
1038	1039	Gully	1x4g St Neots	10 th -12 th	
1064	1065 A	Ditch	4x43g Thetford-type ware 8x58g early medieval sandy ware 1x9g Saxon shelly ware	Late 9 th -11 th /mid 12 th	THET-T: thumb impressed strip
	1065 B		2x5g Early medieval sandy ware		EMS: simple out-turned rim
1066	1067 A	Ditch	3x52g Thetford ware	10 th -mid 12 th	THET: storage jar rim
	1067 B		4x12g St Neots 2x1g early medieval sandy ware		SNEOTS: jar rim

Methodology & Terminology

1079		Chalk layer	19x402g English Stoneware	18 th -19 th	ENGs: all from one handled bowl
1083	1084	Ditch	1x12g Thetford ware 2x25g St Neots ware 2x5g early medieval sand and calcareous 2x8g early medieval sandy ware	10 th -mid 12 th	SNEOTS: bowl rim EMS: has a little burnt grass

The Ceramic Building Materials and Fired Clay

Andrew Peachey

The CBM recovered from the trial trenching comprises 2 fragments (173g) of white 19th century flooring brick contained in Chalk Layer L1079. The assemblage also includes two very small fragments (15g) of fired clay contained in Ditches F1051 (L1052 Seg.B) and F1081 (L1082) that are too small and abraded to allow any assessment of function or date.

Lithics

Andrew Peachey

The trial trenching recovered a total of 5 fragments (25g) of struck flint contained as residual material in Late Iron Age or post-Iron Age features. The struck flint includes an unfinished microlith and a narrow blade, probably of Mesolithic date with sparse fragments of debitage whose characteristics suggest Mesolithic or Neolithic flint reduction technology. The preservation of the struck flint ranges from moderately to heavily patinated, and is slightly blunted.

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type (after Healy 1988, 48-9), patination and colour were also recorded as part of this data set.

The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of

the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'non-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as its breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio).

Commentary

Ditch F1005 (L1006) contained a single unfinished microlith manufactured from poor quality mottled grey-brown flint. The piece comprises a narrow triangular, uncorticated flake that has had the bulb of percussion removed, abrupt retouch applied to both lateral edges and a small notch worked into one lateral edge. The unfinished microlith may have been discarded because of imperfections in the flint or because the profile of the implement was unsuitable, although this remains unclear. The apparent characteristics and size of the intended microlith would suggest it was produced in the late Mesolithic. Also of possible Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date is a single, heavily patinated narrow blade contained in Topsoil L1000. The remaining debitage flakes, contained in Ditches F1009 (L1010 Seg.B), F1051 (L1052 Seg.A and L1085 Seg.B), comprise small uncorticated and secondary flakes with dorsal scars that suggest they were the bi-product of a blade-based industry, such as those utilised in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. The secondary flake in Ditch F1051 (L1085 Seg.B) has a substantial portion of thick white cortex intact but has been precisely removed from a core, and may represent a core trimming flake.

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DP1. Breaking concrete. Trench 5



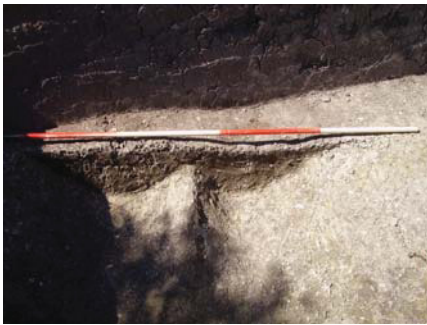
DP2. Excavating Trench 4.



DP3. Ditch F1003 Trench 1. Looking south west.



DP4. Ditch F1009 Trench 1. Looking South west.



DP5. Gullies F1038 and F1040 Trench 2. Looking north west,



DP6. Ditch F1066A Trench 2. Looking north east.



DP7. Ditch F1081 Trench 2. Looking south west.



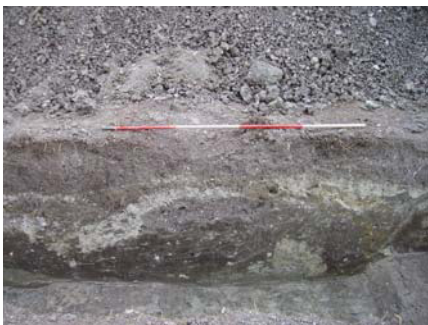
DP8. Trench 2 post excavation. Looking north east.



DP9. Ditch F1056 with recut F1060, and gully F1062, Trench 5. Looking south west.



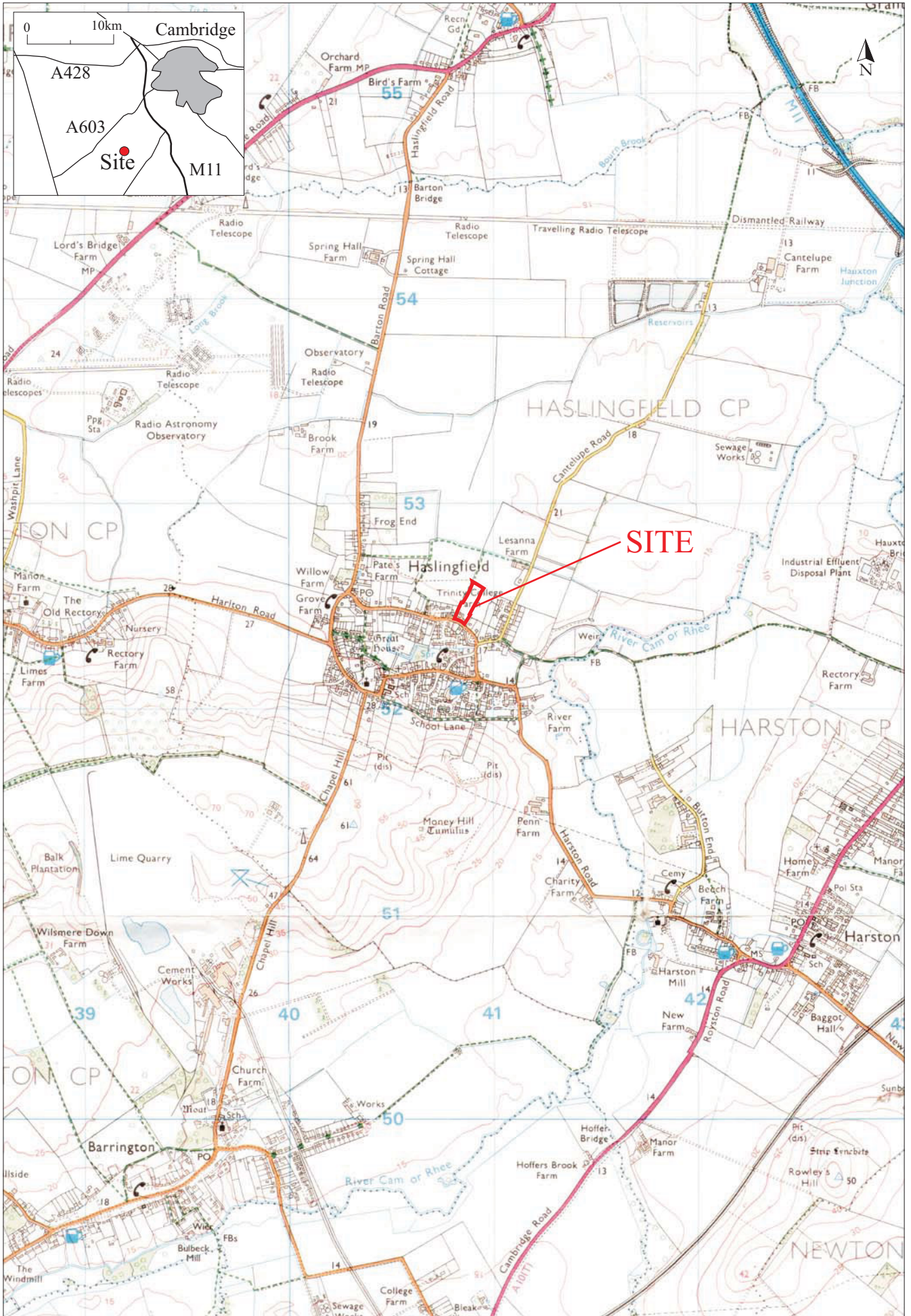
DP10. North west facing sample section, north east end of Trench 5.



DP11. South east facing sample section, north east end of Trench 6.

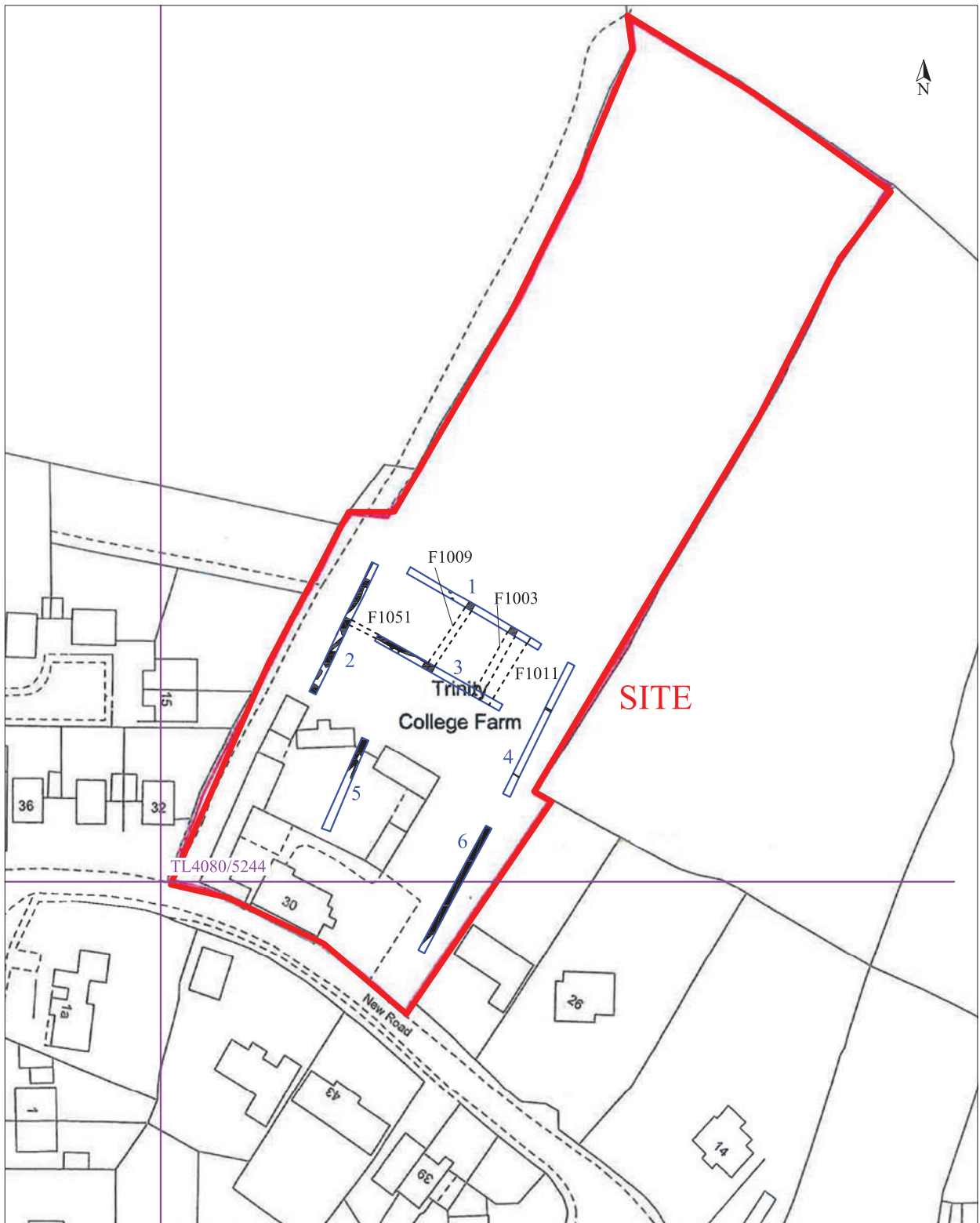


DP12. Trench 6 post excavation. Looking south west.



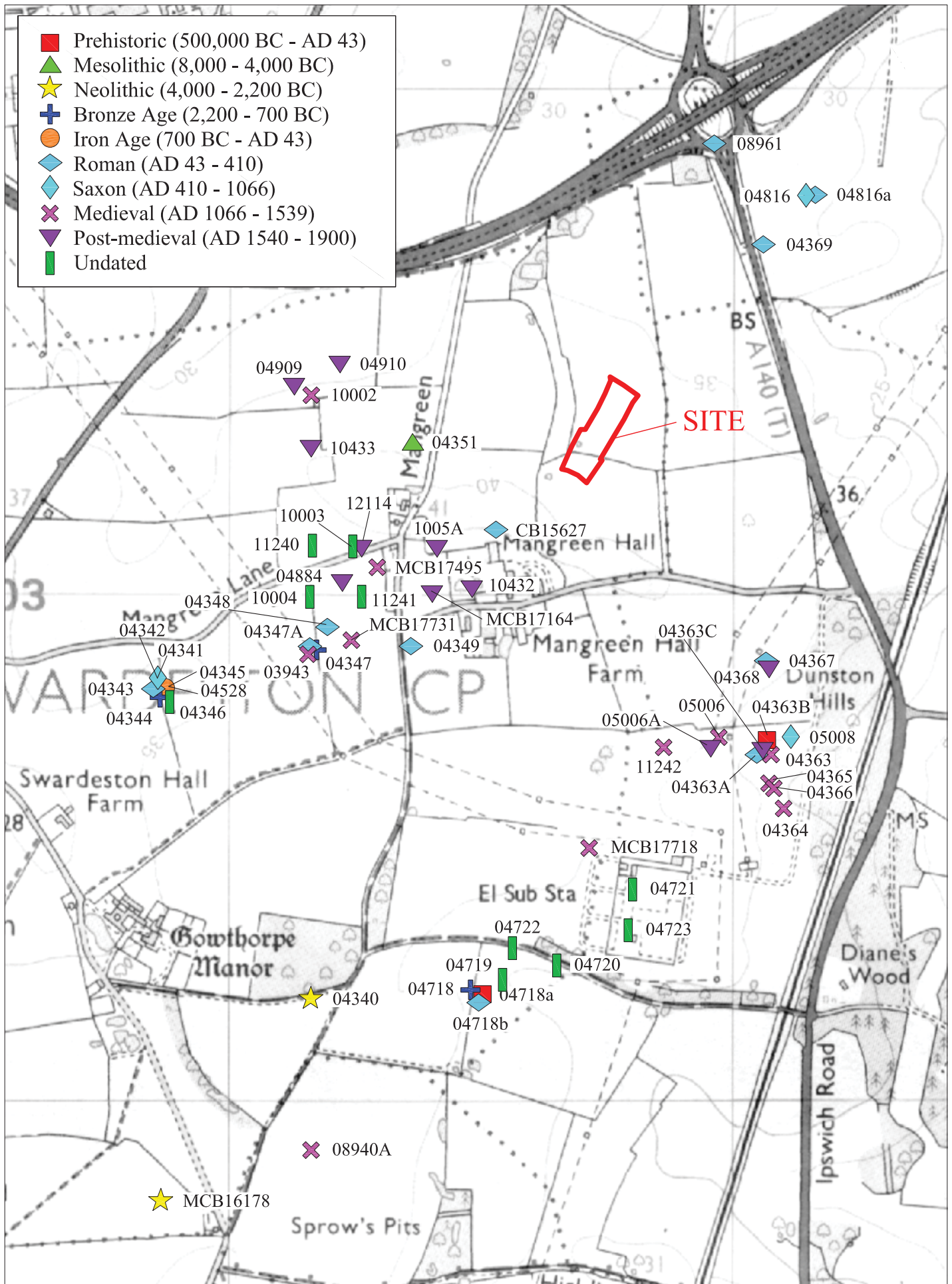
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



----- Projected line of ditch

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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
Scale 1:1250 at A4

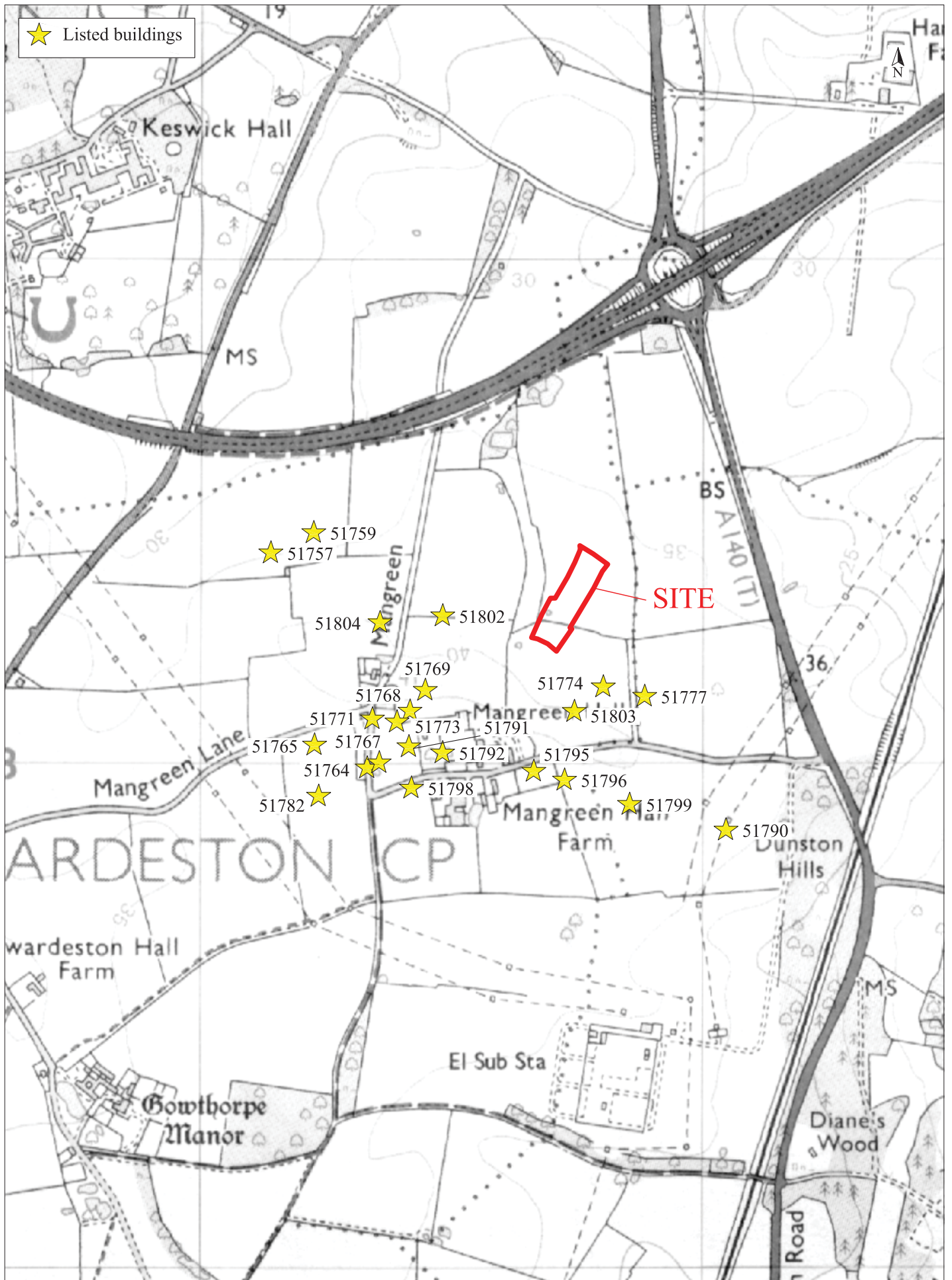


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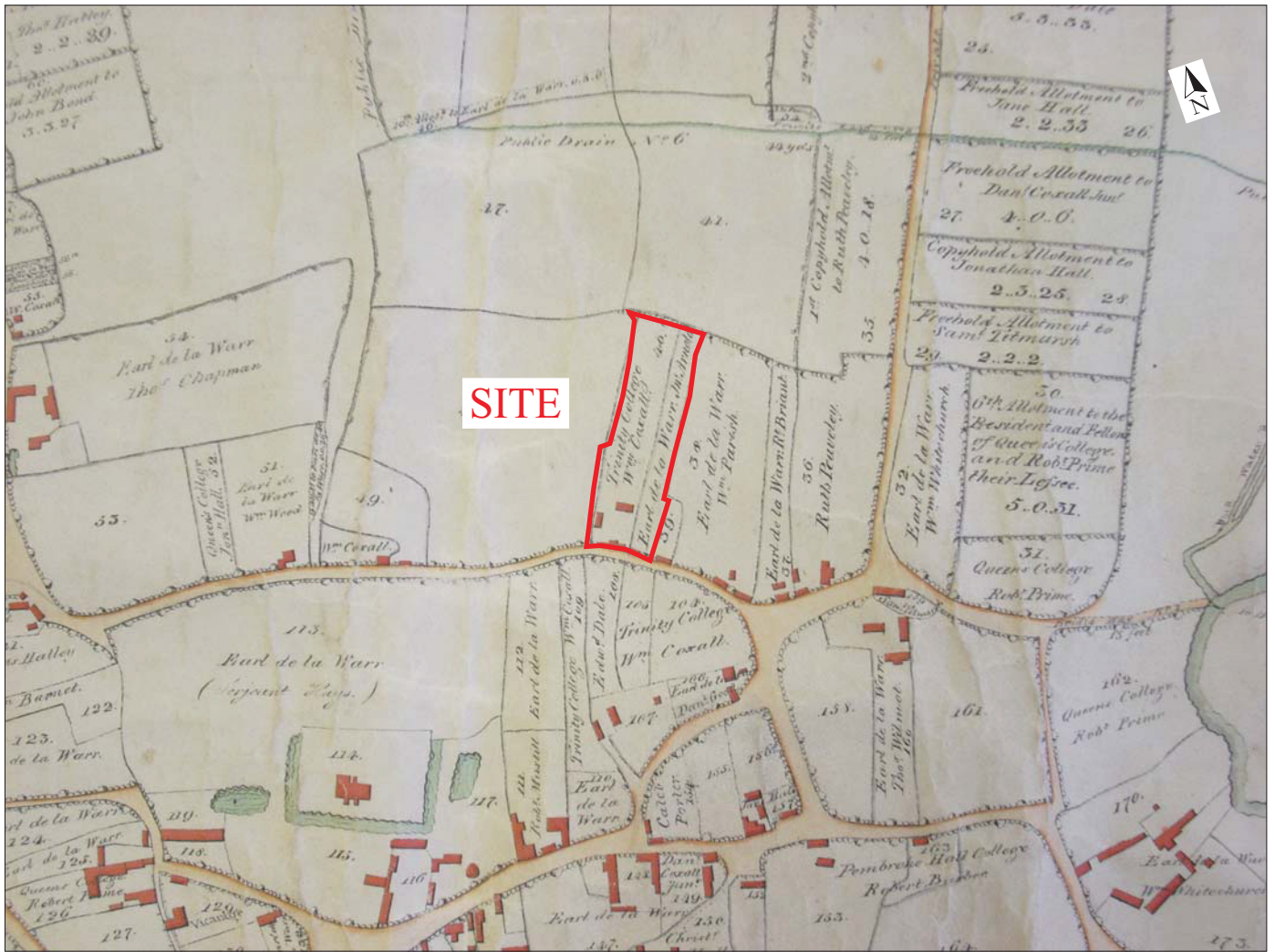
Fig. 3 HER Data

Scale 1:10,000 at A4



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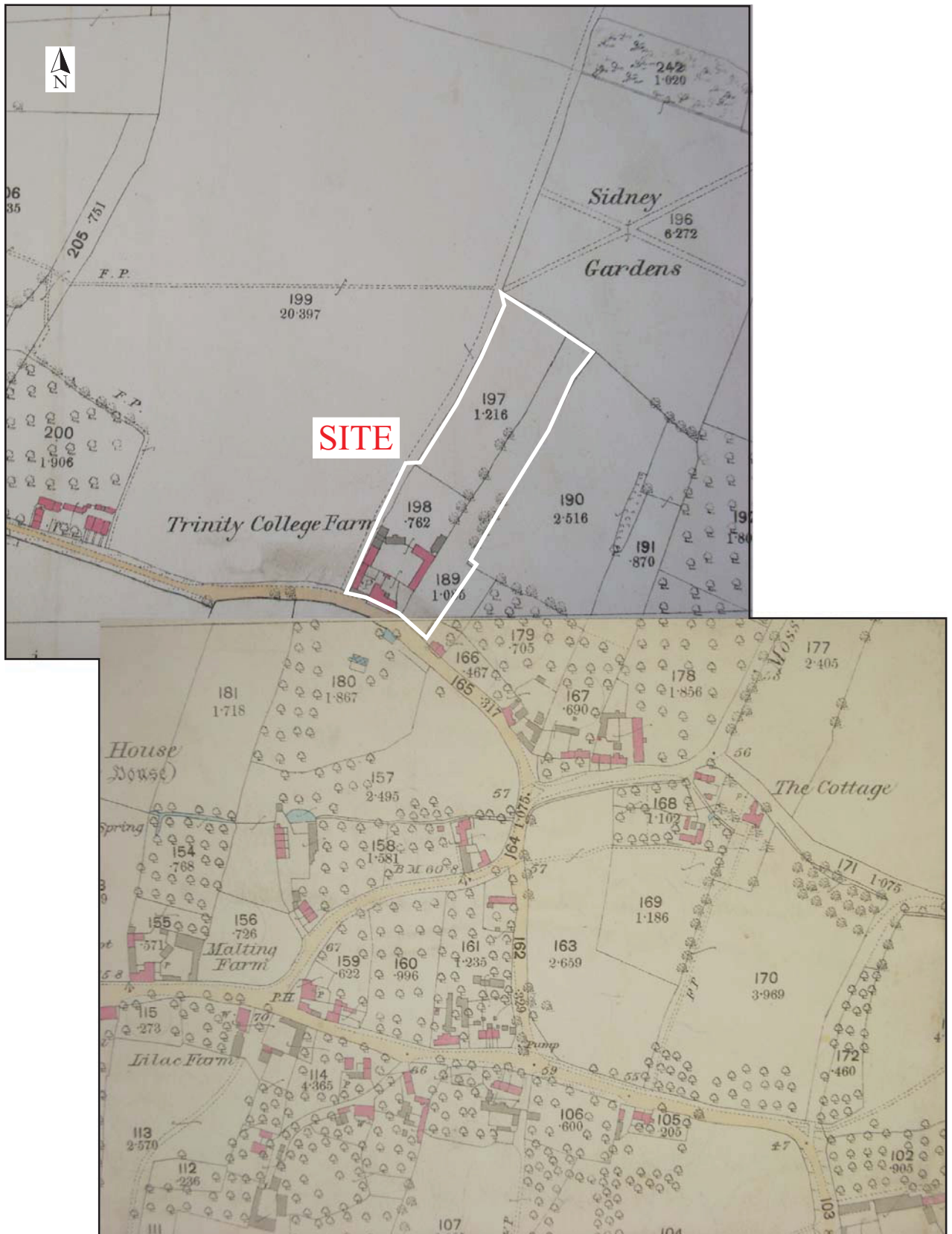
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Fig. 4 Listed buildings
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4



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 Fig. 5 Enclosure map, 1810
 Not to scale

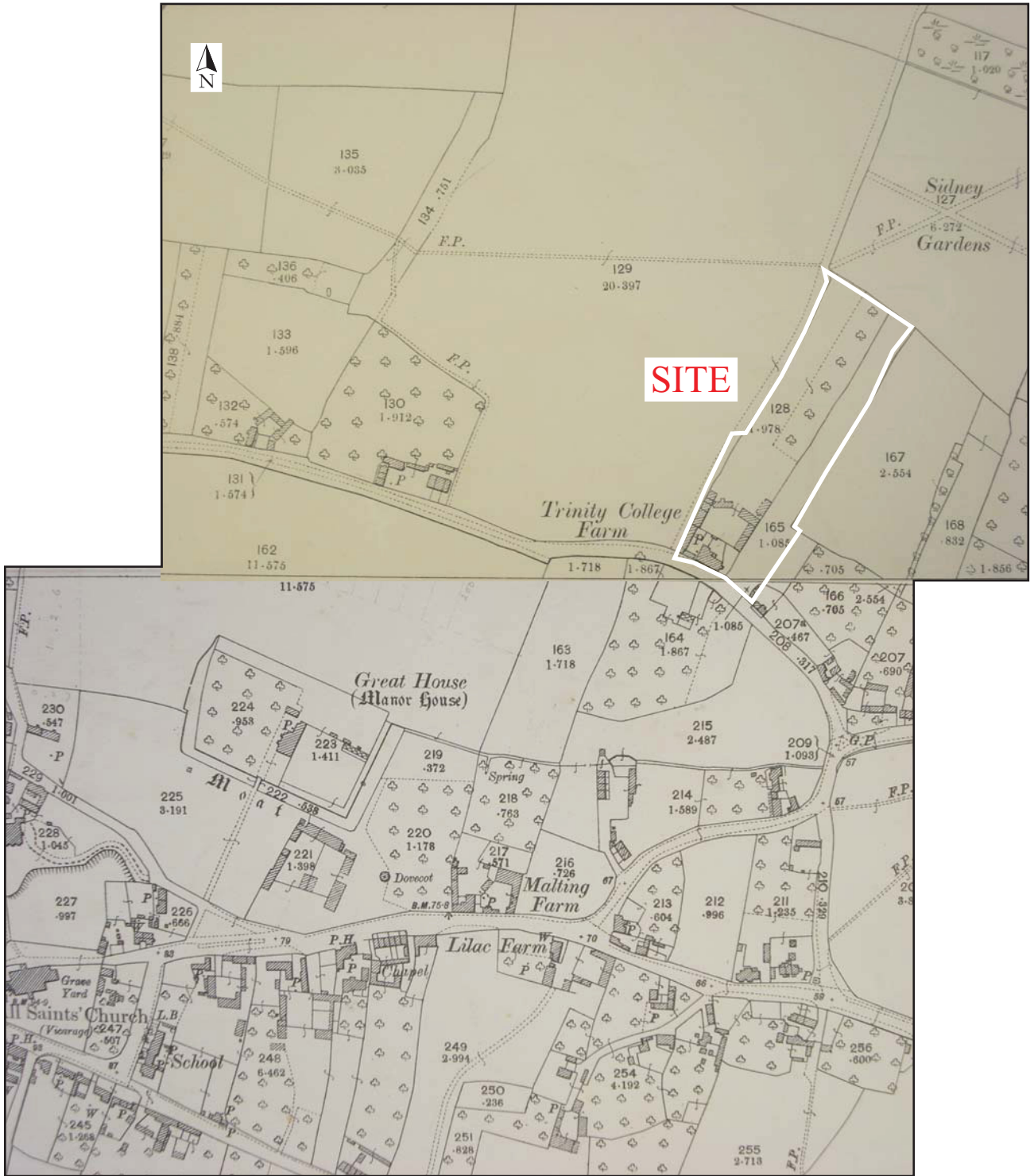


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Fig. 6 Tithe map, 1842
Not to scale



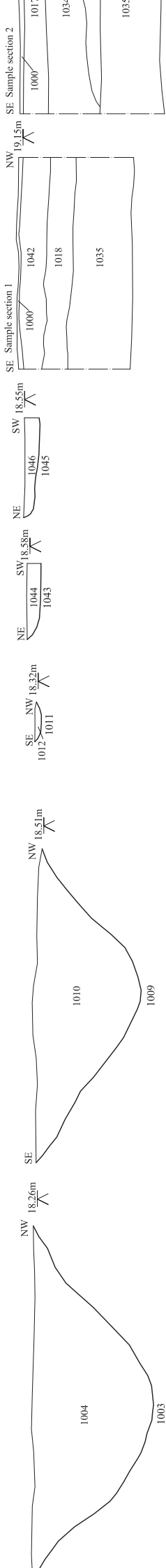
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1888
 Not to scale

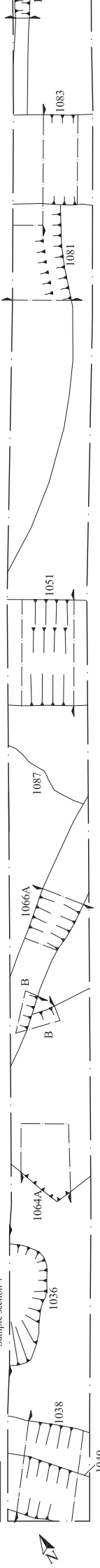


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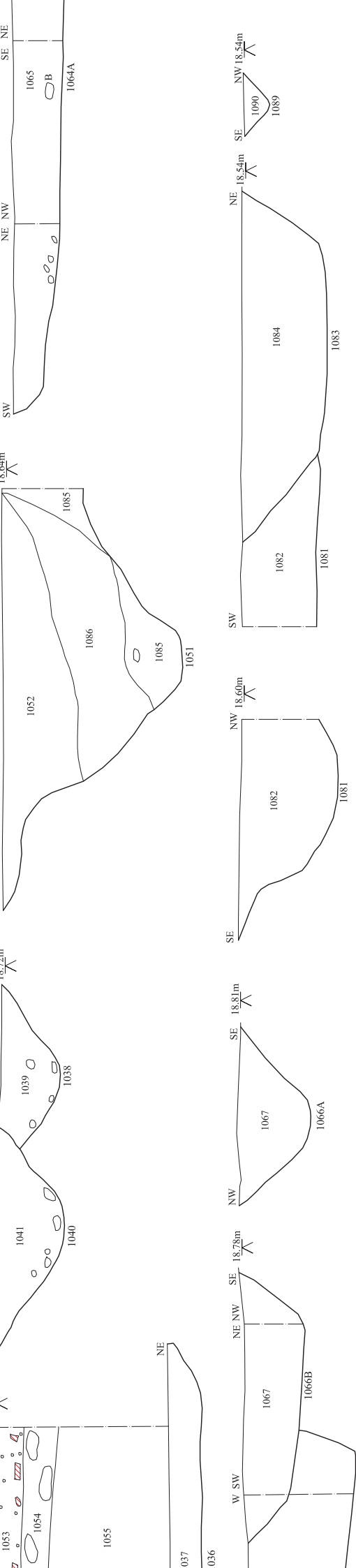
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 OS map, 1901
 Not to scale



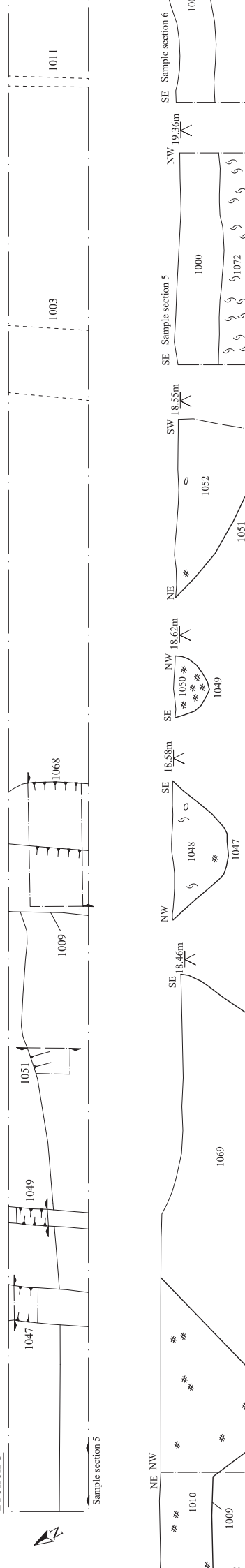
Trench 2

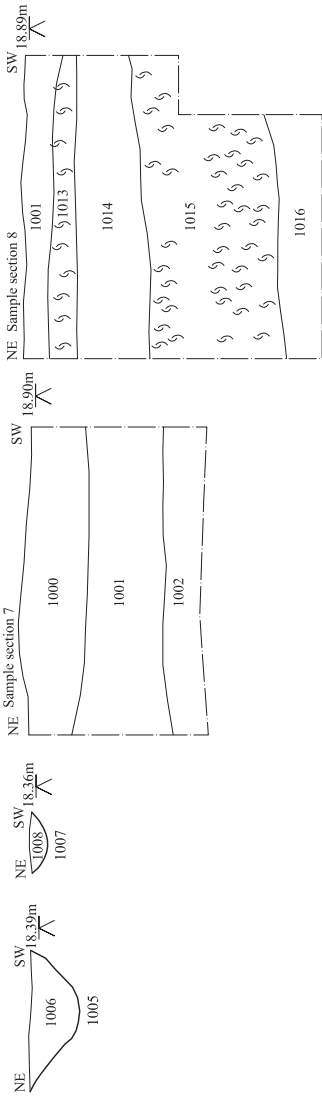


Trench 3

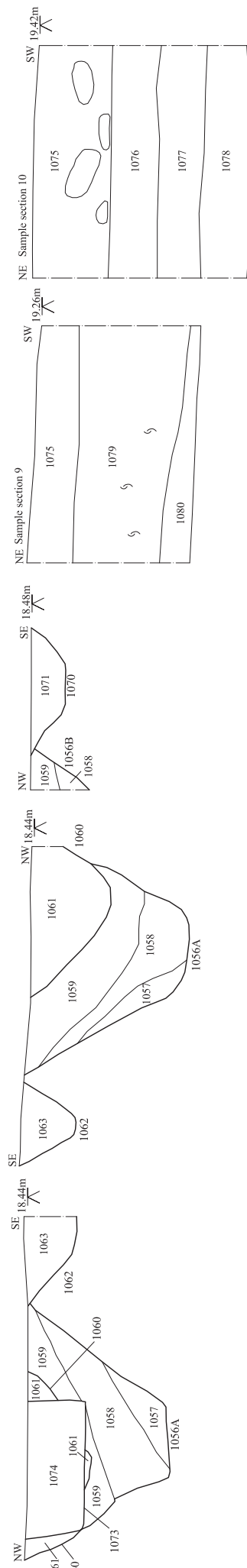
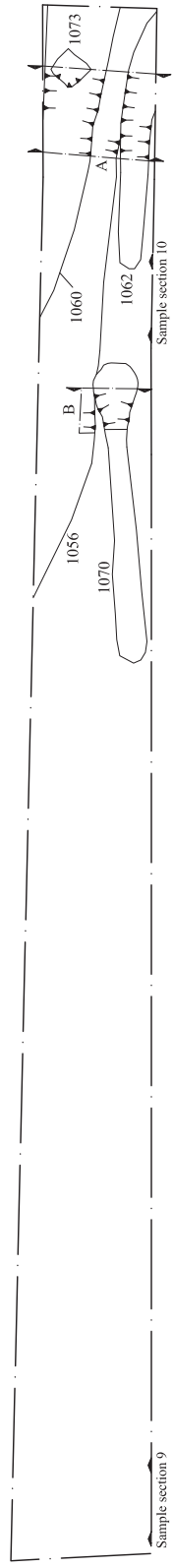


Trench 3

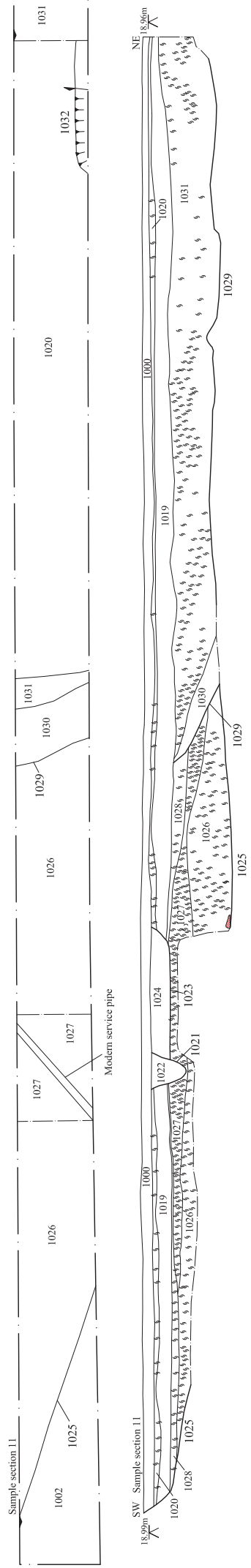


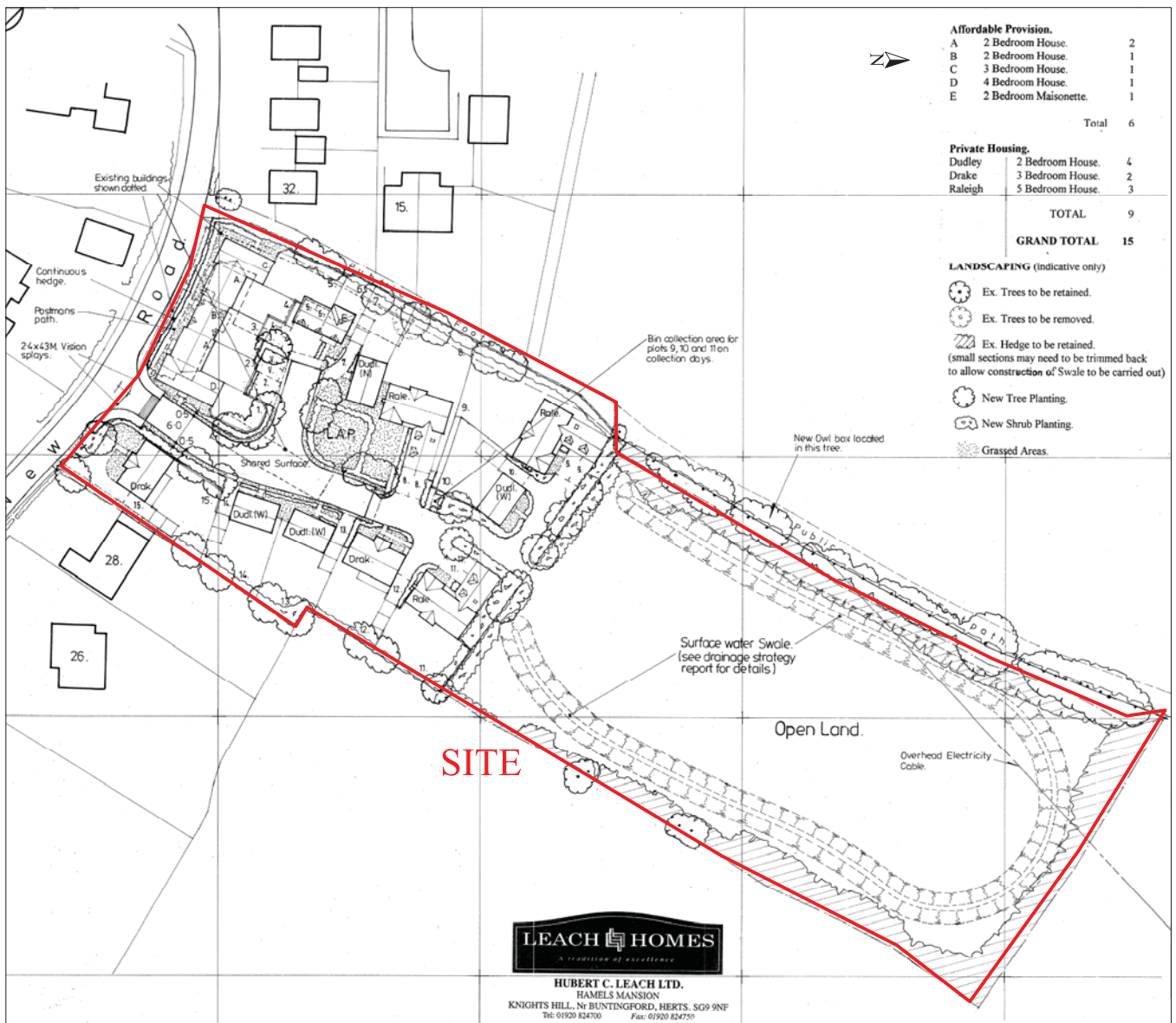


Trench 5



Trench 6





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Fig. 11 Proposed development plan

Scale 1:1250 at A4